Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1871. NUMBER 95.

LAND TITLES.

Still Another Form of the Question.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Few of those who have given the public their views upon this knotty question through your columns, with a single exception, have assumed that the solution must be found in a combined law and equity system, through which, by judicial decree, the title in fee of the interest therein shall be fixed or declared, which decree or declaration shall become the point of new departure, as to the government patent, was originally. Because the equitable claims may be extended indefinitely by adjustment in some cases, the general conviction seems to be that all the property of the County of Cook must necessarily pass through the shrinking mill; or some modification equivalent in its nature, and that the ninety-nine days's per se dispute can arise can only be established by the process necessary to bring order out of confusion, caused by adverse and conflicting claims of the one ejectment among the hundred.

In my view, these essential differences between legal title and equitable title need not and ought not to be ignored now more than before, and the attempt to combine these titles so essentially different ought not now to be made a part of the plan to secure relief, because it can only hinder and almost indefinitely postpone all practical relief of the present necessities.

The suggestion of your correspondent "Tendered Nov. 8, and published on the 9th, in addition appointed by the General Assembly to examine and select a set of books etc., is in close collusion with the source of delay and difficulty of reconciling conflicting claims as to the respective merits and accuracy of several existing sets, although "by suggestion as to the mode adopted their possession by the county and becoming prima facie evidence of title must be followed, because there is no other way open for us to pursue.

Now if we can once leave out of mind the idea which seems to have become fixed—that we must, of necessity, a brand new title," in which must be fixed all equitable as well as legal claims, and separate the demand for legal from that for equitable relief, consenting ourselves with the former and leaving the courts, as before, to give us the latter upon application therefor; I think the Courts will easily unite, without recourse to the fearful and wonderful mill prepared for us by Judge Gary—the passage through which must necessarily divide a large portion of the realty of Cook County among the legal fraternity and the court officers, as compensation for their skillful pilotage and safe landing in the safe harbor promised. I fear that the brand new title that we should get by Judge Gary's process would be encumbered by so heavy mortgage that it would be practically worthless, as the basis of future loans, when so obtained.

If I keep even Judge Gary, with his fearful process, in mind, the promise that our relief when obtained is substantial; that the legislation he proposes will quiet our titles, or that we will not be subjected to the same fearful grinding, annually repeated, so long as a shadow of equitable claim remains to be brought forward.

Legislative action cannot exclude claimants in equity from recovery of their rights whenever they become possessed of the means or proofs necessary to sustain them. No such summary proceedings "in rem" can

THE REVOLUTIONIST.

PROBABLE MEMBER in Nihilism.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE of the meeting of the International, at which twenty-six were present, is easily solved. London, but the documents which have recently been brought to light in the course of the proceedings against the members of what is called the Nihilist party, or revolutionary spirit, in America, have thrown the fact open to public inspection. It is not likely that many members of the association would be found who would profess their principles openly, but their views are to be found in the writings of M. Netschkine, and in these also what a revolutionist should be, and, in order to make a revolution successful, what the revolutionist reformers of the most advanced school desire, they will find it necessary in the long run to adopt his programme, of which the following is a textual translation:

SITUATION OF A REVOLUTIONIST TOWARD HIMSELF.

1. The revolutionist is a man condemned. He can have no interests, nor business, nor feelings, nor attachments, nor property, or even a name. Everything in him is absorbed in one sole and exclusive interest, in one single idea, in one solitary passion—the revolution.

2. In his own mind he has broken, not only in words but in fact, every bond with civil order and with the whole civilized world, with all laws, all customs, and conventions, and all the moral rules of the world. He is toward them their pitiless enemy, and if he continues to live in it it is only that he may the more certainly destroy it.

3. The revolutionist despises all doctrines, has renounced all science of this world, which leaves to future generations. He knows but one science, that of destruction. For that and that only he now studies mechanics, physics, chemistry, and even medicine. His whole night and all the living features of men, of characters, positions, and all the conditions of existing society in the present day. His sole object is the most speedy destruction of this infamous state of society.

4. He despises public opinion. He despises and detests the existing public moral law with all its incidences and manifestations. That which is moral in his eyes is anything that will conduce to the triumph of the revolution. That which is immoral and criminal in him is anything which places an obstacle to the attainment of that object.

5. The revolutionist is a condemned man, devoid of pity toward the State and the enlightened classes of society, neither does he expect any mercy from it. Between them and him there is waged a death struggle, open or concealed, but continuous and implacable. He must learn to suffer tortures.

6. Severe toward himself, he must be severe toward others, all softer and debilitating feelings of family, friendship love, gratitude, and even of honor, must often be stifled in his breast, for a cas cold passion of revolution. For him there is but one repose, but one consolation, but one sweetness, but one satisfaction—the success of the revolution. By day and by night he must have but one thought, but one single object—destruction without mercy. Coolly and indefatigably toward his object, he must be prepared himself to die, and to cause to die by his hands all who interfere with the accomplishment of that object.

7. The nature of the true revolutionist rejects all romanticism, all sensibility, enthusiasm, or impulse. It excludes even personal enmity and the sentiment of gratitude. Love, friendship, passion absorbing his whole life must always be accompanied by a cold and calculating judgment. Everywhere and always he must not only obey the passion which he feels, but which he must always be ready to be, but what the general interest of the revolution requires him to feel.

RELATIONS OF THE REVOLUTIONIST TO HIS COMPANIONS IN REVOLUTION.

8. The revolutionist can have no friend, and cannot regard any but men who have applied themselves to the revolutionary work like himself. The degree of friendship, of devotion, and of other obligations toward a like companion is determined solely by the degree of usefulness for the work of practical revolution, destructive of everything.

9. It is useless to speak of the *solidarité* of revolutionists. In itself is all the strength of the revolution. Revolutionary comrades who possess the same degree intelligence and passion for the revolution should, as much as possible, decide together all important affairs, and decide upon them unanimously. For the execution of a plan thus arranged each one must as much as possible only upon himself. In the execution of a series of acts of destruction each should act for himself and only seek the assistance of his comrades when it is absolutely indispensable for success.

10. Each companion should have under his disposal a number of revolutionists of the second or third—that is to say, not completely initiated. He must look upon them as part of the common capital placed at his disposal. He should economize the portion of capital intrusted to him by always understanding to make the best use of it. He regards himself as a species of capital condemned to be expended for the triumph of the revolutionary cause, but the capital of which he cannot dispose of by himself, or without the consent of the whole brotherhood of fully initiated revolutionists.

11. When a companion falls into misfortune, and it becomes a question whether or not he should be saved, the revolutionist must consult not his personal feelings, but only the interest of the revolutionary cause. He must, therefore, balance the amount of assistance represented by such companion against the loss of the revolutionary force necessary to save him, and should decide according to weight and value.

TWO DEATHS IN FRANCE.

The Last of the Lesurques—Mother Marchal.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE of the New York Times.

But a few days ago passed away the last remaining child of the unfortunate Lesurques, who was executed for robbery, and proven innocent but a short time after his death. Lesurques was a young man of fortune, who came to Paris with his wife and children to make his way in the world, and was of a gay but most exemplary character. Having some stock transaction with a man he had accidentally met, Lesurques went into the country with him, returning the next day. The same night the post to Lyons was robbed, and the postilions and a passenger murdered. The man who committed the murder entered an inn, and were remarked by the people one being *blond*, the other *brun*. The police soon got upon the trail, and it was found that a casual acquaintance of Lesurques was a friend of one of the men who committed the deed, and the young man was also taken into custody. Before the court, Lesurques fell a victim to the common French habit of being "condemned for everything." He was *blond*, and the people of the inn swore that he was the man. Notwithstanding a very clear *alibi*, he was condemned, executed, and afterward proven innocent. Even that did not satisfy his family—never ceased to demand his rehabilitation and the restitution of his property confiscated by the State. His poor wife, indefatigably toward the

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FAY'S
Patent Water-Proof
FELTING
For Covering the Out and Inside of Buildings.
No Tar Substance Used.

The quality and strength of it is UNSURPASSED as a substitute for more expensive material for Building Purposes, such as Roofing, Siding, Lining under Shingles or Clapboards, and for Walls and Ceilings inside, instead of Plaster; and for Flats Covering in place of Carpets, for which purposes it is handsomely colored. Its DURABLE STRENGTH will satisfy all who doubt its usefulness, WHEN IT IS KNOWN that a strip of it an inch in width will sustain one hundred and twenty-five pounds.

This material has advantages over Wood—it will not start from the nailing, or rack-crack to let in the cold. It makes a building COOL in SUMMER, and WARM in WINTER.

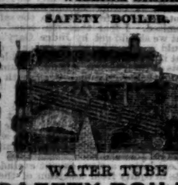
Any ordinary workman can apply it without difficulty.

To all those who wish to build with a view to economy as well as comfort, this material can not fail to satisfy in every particular.

PRICES.

Extra Heavy, for Roofing, $2.5) per 100 square feet.
Regular Roofing or Siding, $2.00 per 100 square feet.
Extra, for Walls and Ceilings inside of rooms, $1.00 per 100 square feet.
Lining under Clapboards, Slate and Shingles, 66 cents per 100 square feet.
Nails for Roofing and Siding, 25 cents for every 100 Lbs.
All Roofing, Siding, Wall Ceiling, and Carpeting is 24 inches wide. Lining Felt, from 24 to 36 inches wide.
Call at Rooms 6 and 8, No. 18½ West Madison-st., and see samples.
WILLIAM ZIMERMAN.

SAFETY BOILER.



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Bucklen & Downe, Sugar Refining Co., New York ..... 2 boilers, 600 H. P.
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Sargent Sewing Machine Company, New York ..... 1 boiler, 134 H. P.
Roberts & Mayo, Paper Mills, Williamsburgh, L. I. ..... 2 boilers, 200 H. P.
Colvert, Sugar Refinery, Baltimore, Md. ..... 2 boilers, 450 H. P.
Wood, Weeks & Co., Sugar Refinery, Buffalo ..... 2 boilers, 600 H. P.
Bolles & Babcock, Chicago ..... 1 boiler, 60 H. P.

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Draper and Tailor,
Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., up stairs,

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Through Tickets between all the principal cities in the United States and Europe.

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WILLIAM H. BROWN,
29 West Klnzie-st., Chicago.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

UNITED STATES COLLECTOR'S SALE, AT Lasalle, Illinois, on the Public Wabash. Real and personal property belonging to the Lasalle Distillery, will be offered at public sale, at the premises, in Lasalle, Iroquois County, Illinois, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and the setting of the sun on the 29th day of November, 1871, to the highest and best bidder for cash. Said distillery premises, and the personal property belonging thereto, were declared forfeited by reason of cause due the government by virtue of two warrants of distraint issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under date of June 10th, and 17th days of June, 1871, and advertised for sale on the 18th day of September, 1871, by order of the United States Circuit Court of the Northern District of Illinois.

Schedules and descriptions of the said property can be had on application at the Sheriff's office, Chicago, or collector's office, Lasalle, Illinois.

Dated at Chicago, this 7th day of November, 1871.
CHRISTOPHER RICHMOND,
Collector Seventh District Illinois.
MATTOON, Ill., Nov. 8, 1871.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Illinois Central.
Union Depot—Foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*9:30 a.m.	*3:35 p.m.
do Fast Line	*5:10 p.m.	*7:00 a.m.
Cairo Express	*9:30 a.m.	*3:35 p.m.
do Mail	*5:10 p.m.	*7:00 a.m.
Cairo & Texas Passenger	*8:15 p.m.	*7:00 a.m.
Springfield Accommodation	*9:30 a.m.	*3:35 p.m.
Kankakee Passenger	*4:30 p.m.	*10:40 a.m.
do do	*9:45 a.m.	*3:00 p.m.
do do	*5:10 p.m.	*10:00 a.m.
do do	3:00 p.m.	11:00 a.m.
Sundays excepted.	11:00 p.m.	Sundays excepted.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
Depot—Corner of Vanburen and Sherman-sts.
Ticket Office, 36 South Clark-st.

Special New York Express	*9:00 a.m.	*7:00 p.m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p.m.	3:00 a.m.
Night Express	*9:00 p.m.	*7:00 a.m.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
Ticket Office, 63 Clark-st., opposite Sherman House).
Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Mail and Express	*7:30 a.m.	*4:30 p.m.
Pacific Fast Line	*9:00 a.m.	*4:30 p.m.
Omaha Express	*9:00 p.m.	*7:00 a.m.
Galesburg & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p.m.	*10:40 a.m.
Aurora Accommodation	*5:15 p.m.	*9:30 a.m.
Quincy Night Express	*9:00 p.m.	*7:00 a.m.
Riverside and Hinsdale	*4:30 p.m.	*10:40 a.m.
Riverside and Hinsdale	*5:15 p.m.	*9:30 a.m.
Sundays excepted.	†Saturdays excepted.	‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
Depot—Foot of Lake-st. Ticket Office, 63 Lake-st.
Office at Depot, and Ticket Office at Co.'s Office, 121 Dearborn-st.
Rock Island Accommodation ..... *4:30 p.m. *10:40 a.m.
Mail and Express ..... *9:00 a.m. *4:30 p.m.
Night Express ..... *9:00 p.m. *7:00 a.m.
Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Sunday excepted.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad.
Depot—Corner Canal and Kinzie-sts.
Ticket Office—Corner Canal and Kinzie-sts., and 63 Clark-st.

Mail Express	*9:00 a.m.	*3:20 p.m.
Fast Accommodation	*4:30 p.m.	*10:40 a.m.
Night Express	*9:00 p.m.	*7:00 a.m.
Accommodation	*5:15 p.m.	*9:30 a.m.
Sundays excepted.	†Saturdays excepted.	‡Sunday excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.
Depot—Corner Canal and Kinzie streets.
Ticket Office—At Depot, and at Co.'s Office, 121 Dearborn-st.
Express Passenger and Mail ..... *9:00 a.m. *3:20 p.m.
Accommodation ..... *4:30 p.m. *10:40 a.m.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.
Depot—Corner Canal and Kinzie-sts., Chicago.
Ticket Office—At Depot, and at 63 Clark-st.

Limited Express	*9:00 a.m.	*3:20 p.m.
Fast Line	*4:30 p.m.	*10:40 a.m.
Night Express	*9:00 p.m.	*7:00 a.m.
Accommodation	*5:15 p.m.	*9:30 a.m.
Sundays excepted.	†Saturdays excepted.	‡Sunday excepted.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.
Depot and Office—Southwest corner of Clark and Lake-sts.

Day Passenger	*9:30 a.m.	*3:35 p.m.
Night Express	*9:00 p.m.	*7:00 a.m.
Fox River Accommodation	*4:30 p.m.	*10:40 a.m.
Dundee and Dalton	*5:15 p.m.	*9:30 a.m.
Elgin Accommodation	*6:00 p.m.	*8:30 a.m.
Chicago and Pacific Express	*9:30 a.m.	*3:35 p.m.
do do	*5:15 p.m.	*9:30 a.m.
Sundays excepted.	†Saturdays excepted.	‡Monday excepted.

NEW YORK.

Fields Arrested and Held to Bail.

Speed Rapidly Disposing of his Property.

Daily Review of the General Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Money was easy all day, and loaned at 6 to 6 per cent. Prime business paper was discounted at 10 to 12 per cent. The banks are taking paper freely now.

THE STOCK MARKET

opened heavy, under sales to realize the recent sharp advance. A good deal of stock which was bought by capitalists in the panic after the Chicago fire is coming back into the street, the rise of the past two weeks having given an opportunity for sales at a handsome profit. The decline in prices to-day ranged from 1/8 to 1-94. Erie, which was the feature of the stock market in the morning, broke early about 1 o'clock, and fell off from 41 1-2 to 40 1-8 a few moments. The parties who were urging it up were not able to sustain their pool, and the bottom fell out, hurting some of the operators badly. The price rallied during the second call, and closed at about 41 1-8. Rock Island broke nearly 1 per cent at the second call, and the remainder on the active list suffered in proportion.

GOVERNMENTS

attracted this afternoon, and closed strong. The improvement was prominent in the long bonds, which sold at 1 per cent advance. Stamped 5s and 6s remained about stationary. The following quotations for Pacific Railroad securities are as follows: Central gold bonds, 102 1-8 to 103; Union gold bonds, 99; income, 77 1-4; land grants, 77 1-2; stock, 91 3-4 to 94 1-8.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

closed strong with higher quotations. The business was on the basis of 108 1-2 to 108 5-8 for prime bankers' sixty day sterling.

GOLD

fluctuated between 111 5-8 and 111 3-4 for the greater part of the day. The loan market was decidedly heavy, and the last recorded rate was 1/32 of 1 per cent for carrying. Some of the borrowers in the market were badly sold yesterday afternoon. The operators for a squeeze in the loan rate caused a report to be circulated that they would give it a lively turn this morning, but they did not, although it is said the agents of one of the largest specie repositories in the country are prepared to give the loan market a squeeze just as soon as they can get their way clear. But little confidence is placed in these reports, however, and little attention will be paid to bluff bids for the use of gold. The government gold sold to-day was disposed in small lots ranging from $4,500 to $60,000. The effect upon the market was scarcely perceptible, and the price stood firm at 111 5-8 bid. The market closed at 111 1-2 to 111 5-8.

STOCKS.

Only a light demand prevailed for flour to-day, and prices had a downward tendency for most grades. Shippers were buying cautiously, as are the trade, to supply present wants. At the close the market was easier for most low and medium grades, and irregular for high grades. The best market was less active, owing to some advance in freight. The demand was in part for interest, though mainly for export. At the close the market was easier for spring, and heavy for winter. The demand was chiefly to complete cargoes, the speculative demand having abated. Corn opened 1c higher, with a limited demand. Later helpers yielded, and a better demand prevailed for export and the trade.

The receipts were as follows:

[By the Associated Press.]

VIRGINIA ARRESTED.

Thomas C. Fields was arrested to-day, and gave bail in $5,000.

THE TAMMANY FRAUDS.

At a meeting of the Aldermen to-day, the Chairman of the committee that had been appointed to act with the Supervisors and citizens in the investigation of frauds in the city accounts stated that said committee had received the report of the citizens, which has been published, and the Aldermanic committee believed the two separate authorities should take some more decided action upon such a startling developments as the latter publication. The committee after considering what action it is proper for them to take,

BROOKLYN ELECTION FRAUDS.

The committee appointed at the Brooklyn meeting of tax-payers in the Academy of Music met to-day, to express indignation at the many frauds alleged to have been perpetrated on voters. Mayor Kalbfleisch will preside.

Several returns from districts in five wards of Brooklyn are also in dispute.

Mr. Spencer, counsel for Irving, has applied to Judge Woodruff for a writ of *habeas corpus*, commanding Deputy Sheriff Dayton to unlock the door who granted directing the Attorney General to show cause why the writ should not be issued.

THE FRAUDS AGAIN.

Tweed has not resigned, and will not. He was at his office this afternoon, and was called upon by a number. He will take his seat in the senate at the opening day. O'Donovan Rossa will, however, contest the seat on the ground of illegal voting and false canvassing, to prove which he is said to have plenty of witnesses.

OTHER CONTESTED SEATS.

McMahon, Reformer, will contest Blair's seat in the Assembly, and Senator Genet Treat's.

CALL TO RESIGN.

It is rumored that a meeting of Mayor Hall intends to resign before the organization of the new municipal boards.

THE ERIE RAILWAY'S WHEREABOUTS.

John H. Keyser is believed to be in Florida or the Carolinas for his health. His partner says a proxy for Adam, C. & Co. was bought by over months ago, with the intention of establishing a hospital for broken invalids.

FOR REDRESS.

General Sherman and staff will be here on Saturday, to confer with the Board of Aldermen.

JUDGMENT REVERSED.

The general term of the Supreme Court has reversed the judgment given against Illinois Central Railroad, for $1,000 for an alleged libel by the *Evening Post*

THE REVOLUTIONIST.

PROPOSALS FOR PEACE.

Nihilism.

Paris Correspondence of the New York Times.

The Internationale Committee of twenty-six was, as I have already said in a letter, but the documents which have recently been brought to light in Russia, in the course of the proceedings against the Nihilists, of which I have given a translation, afford the final explanation of the International. It is not likely that many more documents could be found with which to illustrate the ideas and the principles

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ELTING
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...r Substance Used.
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...g, Lining under Shingles or Clap-
...d for Walls and Ceilings inside,
...Plaster; and for Floor Coverings
...r Carpets, for which purposes it
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...those who wish to build with a
...conomy as well as comfort, this
...annot fail to satisfy in every par-
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PRICES.
...eavy, for Roofing, $2.50 per 100
... Roofing or Siding, $2.00 per 100
...r Walls and Ceilings inside of rooms,
...100 square feet.
...ded Clapboards, Slate and Shingles,
...00 square feet.
...r Roofing and Siding, 25 cents for
...square feet.
...fing, Siding, Wall Ceiling, and
...is 3/4 inches wide. Lining Felt,
...36 inches wide.
... Rooms 6 and No. 18 West
...t., and see samples.
WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN.
SAFETY BOILER.
...
WATER TUBE
FETY BOILER.
...with wrought tubular superheater
...ge WILCOX & GIBBS' Patent Grate
...combines the HIGHEST EFFICIENCY
...and SAFETY.
...Comm'r, Sugar Refining Co., New ...
... boilers, 400 H. P.
...Wrecker's Sugar Refining Co. ... boilers, 400 H. P.
...Sugar Refinery, Baltimore, Md. ... boilers, 250 H. P.
...Machine Company, New ... boilers, 150 H. P.
...Bros., Paper Mills, Wilmington, ... boilers, 300 H. P.
...Manufactory, Baltimore, Md. ... boilers, 200 H. P.
...& Co., Sugar Refinery, Staten ... boilers, 600 H. P.
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...Engines, drawings, estimates, &c.
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...up stairs,
...o inform his customers
...public generally that he
...umed business, and is
...o fill any orders entrust-
...h care in his usual style
...nner.
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...TATES COLLECTOR'S SALE AT
...County, Illinois. The sale of whisky
...perty belonging to the Lodi Distillery,
...ld on the distillery premises, at
...Lodi, Cook County, Illinois, on the 15th
...and the setting of the sun on the 16th
...ber, 1871, to the highest bidder.
...distillery premises, and the personal
...erein described, was distrained by the
...ector for the investment by virtue of two
...ts issued and sealed on the 18th
...June, 1871, and the 30th day of
...September, 1871, by order of the United
...Circuit Court of the Northern District
...
...descriptions of the said property may
...m U. Converse Hall, Chicago, or of
...ersigned.
JONATHAN RICHMOND,
Collector Seventh District Illinois.
...Nov. 6, 1871.
...TIME TABLE.
...d Departure of Trains.
...ING ARRANGEMENT
...Illinois Central.
...Depot—Foot of Lake-st.
Leave. Arrive.
...
...
...

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1871.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

It is not easy to understand why the location of the United States offices in this city should be changed because of the fire. There was no complaint before the fire that the location of the Courts, Custom House, Post Office, or Internal Revenue offices, was inconvenient or remote. A change now for the mere sake of change would be an act of wanton injustice wholly inexcusable. The government selected the present site in 1855, and since that time, upon the assumption that the location was permanent, many millions of dollars have been expended in that neighborhood. To change the site now, without a reasonable excuse, would be an act of unfairness to which the national authorities should not be a party.

The Government of the United States is not a beggar. It does not ask for land for public purposes without paying for it. It owns the land upon which the Post Office building is now situated, and, if it wants more, will unquestionably buy and pay full value for it. The old building site is altogether too small, even for present purposes. The government wants at least an entire block. It wants a Post Office building large enough for the great business of this city, and the distributing business of the Northwest. There must of necessity be an immense service of receiving and making up mails for all parts of the continent at this point. It is more than likely that the old site of the Post Office building will be required exclusively for that purpose. There will be needed a Court House, with proper accommodations for District and Circuit Courts, Clerks' offices, Marshals' rooms, jury-rooms, a hall of records and the various other appurtenances of courts, of which at least one is always in session, and the business of which is constantly increasing. The accomodations for the Federal courts and officers were entirely incomplete in the old building. The Custom House is fast becoming an important institution. Long before the new buildings can be erected the foreign trade of this port will have quadrupled. A vast addition to Internal Revenue department, including Assessors and Collectors must of necessity continue many years. But whether the government shall decide to erect several buildings or one building to embrace all its offices, there can be no question that it will demand an entire block, in order to have its buildings wholly detached from any other property. This latter result is only attainable by the exclusive occupancy of the site bounded by Madison, Dearborn, Monroe and Clark streets. If the government can obtain this land at a reasonable price, the buildings will be located there. If the government cannot get the land, then it must purchase elsewhere.

But there is no difficulty in the way of obtaining this land, whether the owners are willing to part with it or not. The power of the United States to take private property for public uses, paying due compensation therefor, is undoubted. The National government can, therefore, take any land it may need in this city for public use, upon the condition of paying its value. This value, when it cannot be satisfactorily determined between the owners and the agents of the government, must be ascertained according to the forms of law authorizing the condemnation under the eminent domain law of the State, or by such law as Congress may enact. It is, of course, desirable that there should be no obstacles in the form of excessive demands for the land. It is of great importance that these buildings should be commenced with as little delay as possible. That Congress will act promptly in making the desired appropriations is beyond all doubt, provided the government officers are enabled to present estimates both as to the cost of the buildings and of the necessary ground. Any controversy or log-rolling as to the removal of these buildings, and their location on other sites, can have no other effect than to delay indefinitely the adoption of plans, the preparation of estimates, and the appropriations needed for the beginning of the work. Let us have no controversy on this subject. When the government makes its selection, let there be a hearty and cordial co-operation by all the people, and every inducement offered for an immediate and rapid construction of the needed public buildings.

In reference to the alleged movement to have the government buildings transferred to Market street in the vicinity of the old gas works, we are satisfied that no such scheme is now, or has been, on foot. The parties owning land or leases there are endeavoring to establish the wholesale dry goods trade there, which is perfectly right in itself, and proper, if they can accomplish it. But they are in favor, as we understand, of having the government offices remain where they were before the fire.

TAMMANY EXTERMINATED.

While the year of our Lord 1871 has proved, thus far, a year of calamities in the material world—of fires, and accidents, and tempests, and pestilence, and famine—it has also proved, in this country at least, a year of grace in social and political advancement. Passing without notice the conquests over crime and corruption in the social world, and, so far as politics are concerned, leaving out of the consideration our triumph over the dead-beats in Chicago, we must rejoice with the people of New York at the great victory which they have achieved over the powers of corruption in the defeat of the Tweed faction. For the first time in many years, New York has chosen a respectable Board of Aldermen—the Reform ticket having been elected entire. The complete county ticket of the Reformers was also elected, comprising a Register (General Sigel), and five important county officers; so that, in all things pertaining to local administration, Tammany was completely routed, and the interests of the people triumphant. In the Senatorial and Assembly districts a gain of three or four legislators was achieved by the Reformers, though Tammany still elected a majority of these, including Tweed himself, who, by dint of much ruffianism and alleged ballot-box stuffing on the part of his myrmidons, aided by a lack of concentration on the part of his opponents, was chosen to represent again his old district in the Senate. But Tammany can do no harm in the Legislature, where there is a strong two-thirds majority against it, and against the party which has hitherto fostered it. As to Tweed, his majority, which he insolently demanded should be raised to 30,000, has been reduced from 22,000 of two years ago, to 13,000. But, what is more important, the Tammany giant finds himself shorn of his strength. Tweed, stripped of his patronage in the municipal administration of New York, and bereft of the party which he has hitherto been able to use in the Senate, as his partner, Tom Fields, has done in the Assembly, will be a very insignificant member of the New York Legislature. Rather, he will be very significant of the wreck which his party and his political system have suffered. He will stand forth in all his hideousness, and bare of all the panoply of office which has made him look so fiercely powerful hitherto. The very men whom he has bought in former years will buffet and revile him. There will be no longer any comfort for Tweed at Albany, as there never has been any glory or sympathy; and it is altogether likely that, even if the "Boss"—Boss no more henceforth—do not resign his seat before even the Legislature convenes, he will, after a few days spent in trying to rece down decency, exclaim, like Shylock,

> "I pray you, give me leave to go from hence,
> I am not well."

and betake himself to enjoying, as the courts and his conscience will allow him to do, the wealth begotten of his career as the leader of Tammany.

Tammany is defeated; but it took a terrible struggle to accomplish this result. The campaign has been going on for months with a vigor and devotion on the part of the press of New York which is altogether unprecedented. It was some time in June that the war commenced, and not a day has intervened since when there was not broadside upon broadside fired at the general enemy through the wide-mouthed and far-reaching guns of the public press. Nothing less would have carried the day against the well-intrenched hosts of Tammany, and nothing more could have been done than the solid banding together of strong, good men, and the steady, bombardment of a united press. The disgraceful rout of the corruptionists proves that these agencies are superior to even the strongest combination of political banditti like those of Tammany, even when the latter are aided by a complete system of bad laws, obtained through a corrupt Legislature, and enforced through corrupt Judges and police.

We said that we must rejoice with New York over this glorious result; but it is not New York's victory any more than it is the country's at large. The upshot of the New York election (as also that of Chicago, in a less degree) has conferred upon the country the boon of this valuable assurance: That our democracy is in no wise a failure, since it is practicable always to dislodge the best organized and best intrenched of the public enemies, whenever the necessity becomes great enough to excite the honest mass of the people to really vigorous and united action. We had written *press* and people, but the press is only valuable in such a crisis, as the tribune of the people, and it will always be found on the side of popular safety, whenever the emergency becomes sufficient.

It may be urged as a drawback to the beneficence of this safety-valve system of a democratic government, that, under it, public affairs must be allowed to proceed to an intolerable condition, and perhaps to have long approximated that condition, before the necessary reaction can be produced; and those who maintain this view will favor the devising of a system of municipal government which shall attempt to remedy the evil by restricting somewhat the powers of municipal corporations—perhaps restricting the suffrage in votes for municipal officers to the property-holders of the city. But this is, at best, a delicate and dangerous business; and it is to be hoped that a sufficient remedy for thevil known as Tammanyism may be had, through the elevation of the standard of political morality, which the advocates of Civil Service Reform are hoping to accomplish. This method would not only secure the desired purification of municipal and other politics, but it would secure it without abridging anybody's privileges, or incurring the danger of future anti-property revolutions.

UTAH AND HER WANTS.

The vigorous prosecution of the waragainst barbarism in Utah is working its good results. One of these is the satisfaction which the public sense of justice will gain in seeing one of the foremost of the polygamous Mormons subjected to the penalty of fine and imprisonment for his vile practices and his deliberate violation of law. The boss prophet of the polygamists, however, seems to have the instinct of self-preservation well developed, and he has, accordingly, betaken himself of a timely mission to the Eastern States, to forward Arizona, which he has sped with so much haste that the Gentiles in Utah surmise that he has fled to Mexico.

But there is another result already developed which promises to furnish the solution of the long-mooted Mormon problem. Hitherto the leading "Saints" have carried their heads very high, defied the government, instilled a disloyal feeling among their people, carried their polygamous practices to a disgusting climax, and backed up all with a "thus saith the Lord." Now, their political agent, Hooper, is at Washington with a proposition which is a deal more reasonable than anything which they would heretofore listen to. Mr. Hooper's proposal is for a compromise, the terms of which are: 1. Abolition of polygamy. 2. Admission of Utah as a State. 3. Toleration of plural marriages already consummated.

This is, as we have said, a decided concession on the part of the Young party, who have hitherto stoutly maintained that the doctrine of polygamy was a matter of conscience, of which they could, on no account, abate one jot or tittle. At the same time, it is a solution of the difficulty which, admitting the legal right and duty of the government to interfere with polygamy, still unquestionably involves the task of exterminating the evil. The authorities of the United States, or of the Territory, may prosecute Brigham Young, or any other polygamist, for the crime of adultery or of bigamy; but this cannot be done, under existing laws, in any cases except those where the first wife is still alive and disposed for a lawsuit. And even after Judge McKean shall have got Brigham and his whole sanhedrim of concubine-keeping elders in prison, he still has the most of the existing evils of the system to remedy—the women and children Brandt is pledged to care and handle—and to take care of, and the baleful doctrine of plural marriage to combat, with a chance that it would, by persecution, be rooted deeper than ever in the breasts of the misguided Mormons.

In lieu of this, Mr. Hooper is said to propose the abandonment of the polygamy tenet as an offset against the admission of the Territory as a State, and the withdrawal of the prosecutions against such as have already offended. The first of these propositions will, of course, be readily assented to by the national voice. The second will also be favorably received, whenever it can be shown that polygamy may not be restored after the admission of the State into the Union. What kind of security can be given for this we fail to see. The word of Brigham Young, or his "seventy," is subject to such unexpected and contradictory "revelations" that no human faith can attach to it. Utah, once in the Union, will have the same right to alter or amend her constitution that all the other States have.

Of course, the United States Government cannot agree to connive at any vice or crime like that which constitutes the peculiar institution of Mormondom; nevertheless it is altogether likely that the Brighamites, in view of their present peril, and the schisms already existing in their Church because of polygamy, would be content with a simple withdrawal of the present actions, and an understanding looking to a mild administration. If they will do this, and at the same time consent to the withdrawal of their polygamy-preaching elders to some less central and conspicuous station than Salt Lake City has become, the prosecutions might be safely discontinued. Such a course would be, we are sure, more acceptable to the rapidly-increasing Gentile element of Utah than a continuance of the present system, or, on the other hand, a driving out of the Mormon populace.

A telegram from New York yesterday, reports:

> "A woman named Margaret Muller presented herself at the polling booth on Green-wich street to-day. The inspectors took her vote, and went on her way rejoicing, amid the cheers of the crowd."

This is, on the whole, a pleasant episode. Moreover, it furnishes a possible solution of the vexed question of woman suffrage. If, as would appear from the account, the precious privilege consists in *handing in* the ballot to the inspectors, and not in the *casting* of the ballot, then the aspirants for the franchise can be satisfied without another single team of paper being spoiled on the subject. Let all their votes be received without question. But let them be printed on untied paper, or in some way so distinguished from the votes of the brutish male sex that the inspectors can readily identify them when it comes to counting. The Woodhulls will thus be made happy, and the result of the election not affected.

We have on hand an important statement by the Milwaukee *News*, the principal Democratic journal in Wisconsin, showing how the election in that State was to have gone on Tuesday last. Owing to the confusion and press of matters incident to the great fire, we have not been able to print it before to-day. It is as follows:

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET TO BE ELECTED HERE.

Our readers will bear us witness that during this canvass we have uttered no boast; we have made no prediction as to the result, with the single exception of last Saturday, when the indications became so promising that we cautiously expressed to our readers the opinion that it was possible to elect the Democratic ticket. We now repeat, with greater emphasis, this expression of opinion. The Democratic candidates, from Governor down, will be elected in this State next week. We shall not be surprised if Doolittle's majority reaches *five* thousand votes, and Rice's majority for Lieutenant Governor will be ten thousand votes. Both branches of the Legislature will be Democratic. The Republicans are in a flurry of alarm and despair. Counties that have given a Republican majority of hundreds heretofore are revolutionized. Republican local organizations, of different nationalities, will vote as a body for Doolittle and other Democratic candidates. Glorious General Bragg will be elected by a sweeping majority. One-armed Montgomery will "go in, fitting." We are on the eve of the most startling political upheaval that has ever occurred in any State in the Union.

Postscript.—On account of certain unforeseen circumstances (about 15,000 of them) the majority of Doolittle was converted into a minus quantity of 10,000. In view of this slight disarrangement of affairs, the "startling political upheaval" has been indefinitely postponed.

KENTUCKY OUTRAGED.

Kentucky is again in a condition of excitement. Her chivalric people are again alarmed lest the sacred liberties and prescriptive rights shall be torn from them. In fact, Kentucky appeals to the civilized world to look upon her free and unconquerable people reduced to the condition of footstools to the throne of despotism. The immediate cause of this was the fact that, in August last, an election was held in that State, and at the city of Lexington there was an excited contest over the choice of a member of the Legislature. After the polls closed, the populace assembled to hear the result of the counting of votes. Some person shouted out that one Goodlove (the Republican candidate) had 149 majority, whereupon the large crowd of negroes present gave a cheer, which was promptly answered by a shot, and then a volley was poured into the colored crowd. The negroes immediately fled, leaving several of their number killed, and others wounded, upon the ground. Who fired the first shot is unknown, but the other firing came from the *Daily Press* and the adjoining buildings.

At the next term of the court the grand jury of Fayette County "investigated" the slaughter, taking care to observe rigidly the State law which excludes negro testimony. The result was that there was no evidence against any person; three men were murdered and ten others wounded, but nobody was to blame, and that was the end of it, so far as the State authorities were concerned. But, when the grand jury of the United States Court held its session, it investigated this wholesale murder, and had no difficulty in finding evidence enough to justify the arrest and holding for trial of half a dozen persons, some of them Lexington city officials, upon the charge of being actually concerned in the shooting.

This act has alarmed Kentucky. It has elicited an amount and kind of rhetoric which would have done honor to the anti-secession period. The United States Courts are held to be "foreign tribunals" attempting to persecute free citizens of the sovereign State of Kentucky for the murder of two or three negroes. Against this outrage Kentucky protests. Her sovereign rights are invaded in a manner that of another Poland,—captive and in chains, with her people subject to a foreign tribunal, and liable at any moment to be tried for the murder of a negro! Could despotism be more terrible than to punish a Kentuckian for shooting a negro! Was it for this our fathers fought and bled in the Revolution? To be actually held to bail for assassinating a negro!

CHINESE LABOR.

CHICAGO, NOV. 7.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your attention is respectfully called to the following advertisement, taken from your to-day's issue:

> TO CONTRACTORS FOR FURNISHING CHINESE labor. There will be a demand for the services of twenty thousand Chinese laborers in this vicinity for the next five years, to be employed in making brick and grading streets. Wages paid in brick yards, etc., at good prices. EDWIN LEE BROWN, 92 Second st., Monroe, Chicago. Newspapers will please copy.

It seems to me, if the above can be successfully done, that the problem of rebuilding Chicago at a cost which shall not be utterly ruinous to us, will be solved. Should it please you to have you express your views, editorially, on the subject. Yours respectfully, EDWIN LEE BROWN.

ANSWER. We are opposed to the introduction of Chinese labor in this city, until it shall be shown that there is not enough American labor to supply the demand. And by American labor we mean the labor of all persons making their homes in the United States and owing allegiance to its government. We are opposed to the introduction of Chinese labor on the mere ground of cheapness. The fact that a Chinaman is content with 50 cents per day, out of which he has to find no family to support and children to educate, does not furnish a sufficient reason for importing Chinese laborers. If they come among us voluntarily there is no way to prevent them. They have the same rights under our laws, and under the law of Heaven, that all others have, and they must be protected in those rights at all hazards. But we should look upon any concerted movement to bring them here, in advance of any real need of them, as unwise and impolitic. We hope it will not be attempted.

It appears that the plan which we proposed yesterday, for restoring record evidence of title to real estate not in dispute, by a summary process, at public expense, leaving only those cases to be ground through the chancery courts where adverse claims exist, had already been put in the form of a bill to be submitted to the Legislature by Mr. E. Robey, a lawyer of extensive practice in real estate causes.

In connection with this matter we learn that the Judges of the Supreme Court are of the opinion that the present emergency is not one of the cases in which the constitution authorizes them, or the Judges of the inferior courts, to prepare bills for the consideration of the Legislature.

Many people are inquiring when a new Tax Commissioner will be appointed by the Mayor, to take the place of the present functionary. The answer to the question is found in the following quotation from the city charter:

> SEC. 1. The Mayor shall, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1867, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and *quadrennially thereafter*, appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Common Council, a Commissioner of Taxes, who shall have been a resident of the city for three years, and a householder in said city for at least one year prior to his appointment. The salary of said Commissioner shall be annually fixed in the Appropriation bill by the Common Council."

It will be seen by this extract from the amended charter of 1867, that the present incumbent retains his office till next March, four months hence.

In these days of hard times, everything ought to be utilized; and, as our "ruins" are fast fleeting from view, leaving the appetite of the country for good ruins still unimpaired, suppose the candidates on the sore-head ticket set out on a tour of exhibition, as the most complete ruins of the whole lot? The proceeds could be devoted to a medical fund for the healing of the sore-heads.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Alpha Lodge of Free Masons, at Galesburg, dedicated a new temple last Friday.

—A Galesburg father placed the body of his dead child in a coffin and deposited it in the cellar to keep cool for a few days, until he had finished digging his potatoes.

—J. C. Wooster, of Salem Mills, has, this season, raised 320 bushels of corn, on a small fraction over two and a half acres of land. He wants to know who can beat it.

—The Monticello *Independent* of last week says: "The track-layers on the Champaign, Monticello & Decatur Road are gradually nearing Monticello, and will be in Platt County by the end of this week. It is the design of the company to complete the road from Monticello to Pinkneyville as soon as possible."

IOWA.

The Burlington *Hawk Eye* speaks of one farmer in that vicinity who has hauled 7,000 bushels of apples this fall.

—The *Journal*, of Vinton, has the following "word to its readers:" "From and after this date our religious department will become non est. If the town is bound to go to the devil, why, let it. God's all we have to say in the matter. We shall endeavor to give you the latest and most important news, historical, political, and otherwise. Allow us, therefore, to religiously bow ourself out of the parlor."

—Michael McNaughton, engaged in a conspiracy to burn a house at Marengo, has been arrested at Fremont, Neb., and brought back for trial.

—The Iowa River is lower than has ever been known before at this season of the year.

—Mr. Phillips, of Quarry, raised 1,664 pipe beans from a single bean. He got this bean out of a sack of coffee.

—A special dispatch to the Dubuque *Times* says: "During the month of October over 40,000 acres of land were taken in the Sioux City Land District under the homestead and preemption laws. Cash receipts at the office were over $1,000. Four hundred and eleven homestead papers were filed, which exceeds the number of any previous month since the office was opened. Only 200,000 acres remain unclaimed, which at this rate will be entirely taken up by May 1."

INDIANA.

The people of the village of Bradford, near La-fayette, recently became so terribly alarmed at the advent of the small-pox in the country round about that they assembled in town meeting and with the advice and consent of the Town Council, a Commissioner of Taxes, who shall have declared it.

THE TERRITORIES.

Governor Salomon, of Washington Territory, recently delivered a message to the Territorial Legislature which furnishes a considerable amount of information concerning that portion of the country. Under the new census, the Territory has a population of 88,830, which the Governor thinks an under-estimate. He places it at 50,000. The assessed taxes in 1870 amounted to $26,377; in 1871, to $34,941; and the total amount due for taxation, Sept. 29, 1871, was $48,650. The value of assessed property, real and personal, was $9,439,000 in 1870, and is $11,592,000 in 1871. There is a delinquent list of $13,697, but the Governor expresses a doubt of its ever being paid. From January 1863, to September, 1869, 212,779 acres of land were disposed of, while the number of acres disposed of during the two following years was 667,846. Under the homestead and pre-emption laws 270,135 acres have been taken up since 1869. The total number of acres surveyed in 1871 was 567,888, and the total surveyed in the Territory, 6,130,866. There are thirty-seven saw mills in the Territory. In 1870 they cut up 138,357,927 feet of logs, and made 126,421,927 feet of lumber, of which Puget Sound cut 117,667,927 feet. The commerce of the Territory may be gathered from the following figures: The value of dutiable goods inspected during the year ending June 30, 1871, is 453,797. Exports to foreign countries, 3,000,043. Exports in American vessels, $2,997,756; in foreign vessels, $60,464. Four thousand passengers arrived and 3,681 left in 1871.

RAILROADS.

The Chicago fire has stopped the work of grading on the new railroad from Clinton to Iowa City, the Southwestern. The *Press*, of Iowa City, says, however, the stoppage will be only temporary. The work on the Cedar River bridge is still going on.

—Addison Day has resigned the position of superintendent of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and it is reported that A. W. Soper has been appointed as his successor.

—The Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad Company is pushing its line to St. Paul with great energy. This road is connected with the great system of Illinois at Fulton, thence following up the west bank of the Mississippi River, it strikes all the principal cities in the valley. Dredging has been completed to the State line of Minnesota, and the iron is laid as far up as McGregor, with iron enough on hand to finish the road to La Crescent, which point is confidently claimed will be reached before the close of the year. The cars are now running to Clayton, and is a few days McGregor will be the temporary terminus of the road.

—Two new railroads are to be built across the State of Missouri within the next twenty months, to be known as the Missouri Central Railway, and the Laclede and Fort Scott Railroad. The routes of the proposed roads are to start respectively from St. Louis and *Sta. Genevieve*, to cross each other at Bolivar, in Polk County, and thence to traverse the Indian Territory and Southern Kansas.

—There is a present prospect that the members of the Legislature from Northern Missouri will be enabled to reach the State Capital this winter for the first time, direct by railroad. The Southern branch of the Louisiana Railroad will probably be completed some time this month.

OBITUARY.

Colonel David Stanton, Auditor General elect of Pennsylvania, died of New Brighton, November 5, aged 42 years. In August, 1861, he entered the army as a surgeon; and from November, 1863, to December, 1865, was Superintendent of Hospitals and Assistant and Acting Medical Director of the Northern Department, on the staffs of Generals Heintzelman and Hooker. In 1864 he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel, and in 1865 was made brevet Colonel. The doctor was of Quaker descent, 42 old-time abolitionist, and a near relative of Secretary of War Stanton, to whom he has a strong personal resemblance. On the 18th of last May he was nominated for Auditor General by the Republican Convention which met at Harrisburg. During the recent canvass he stumped the State, and, at the election, received over 14,000 majority.

—General Wellington H. Ent, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, during the war, died at Bloomsburg, Pa., November 6, aged 37 years. In 1868 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for Surveyor General of his State, and was beaten by Jacob M. Campbell.

—General James McCleary died in New York city October 7, aged 54 years. He served during the war of the rebellion, lost one arm at Shiloh, received another severe wound at Stone River. He was mustered out of service with the rank of Brevet Brigadier General of the United States army and commissioned as Captain of the Forty-first Regiment of United States infantry. He subsequently settled in St. Mary's Parish, Louisiana, where he was elected a member of Congress but his health was impaired to such an extent that he was unable to take his seat last session.

—General Edgar M. Gregory, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, died a few days since, aged 63 years. He entered the army in 1861 as Colonel of the Ninety-first Pennsylvania Regiment; was brevetted Brigadier General, Sept. 30, 1864, and Major-General, Aug. 8, 1865. His regiment was mustered out of service in July, 1865, and he was transferred to the Freedmen's Bureau. In May, 1869, he was appointed United States Marshal by President Grant.

—Judge Hiram Denio died at Utica, N. Y., on Sunday last, aged 72 years. He was appointed in 1854 a Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit, and then began the judicial career in which he won eminence, serving about four years. About 1856, Judge Denio entered into partnership with the Hon. Ward Hunt, and transacted legal business of much importance. In 1857, he was appointed to fill a vacancy on the bench of the Court of Appeals, and twice afterward was elected to the same position, closing his career in 1866. He held other honorable positions, such as Bank Commissioner and Clerk of the Supreme Court, and he was from 1846 a Trustee of Hamilton College. In politics Judge Denio was a Democrat, but he was still more a patriot. He favored the Union cause during the war, voted for Lincoln for President, and supported the war measures of the government. His legal fame will rest upon the services which he rendered as Judge of the Court of Appeals. His decisions in the Metropolitan Police law offended extreme Democrats at the time, but it illustrated his independent and non-partisan character, and the party was compelled to recognize his fairness and his integrity by a reconsideration.

—James A. Thacher Hodges, who was lost in the steamer K. G. Coburn, was 61 years of age. He was employed in the State geological survey of Maine, under Dr. Charles T. Jackson, and in that of Pennsylvania, under Prof. Henry D. Rogers. He subsequently took part in numerous private enterprises for the development of the mineral resources of the country, and the promotion of mechanical inventions, performed extensive travels in the United States in England, and contributed voluminous and important papers on scientific and industrial topics to some of the leading publications in that department. A few years since, while engaged in mining operations in Montana, he came into collision with some of the settlers in that district, whose depredations on the property of the company which he represented, he was compelled to resist by force. In the course of the sudden rencontre fatally wounded one of a party by which he had been attacked. A judicial inquiry and trial ensued, which resulted in his honorable acquittal from the charge of murder.

PERSONAL.

The *American Register* of October 22 chronicles the following Americans in Europe from Chicago: Paris, Oct. 21.—J. A. Cutler, Mrs. Field and family, the Misses High, Mr. and Mrs. Julia Magill, George Morton, G. H. Parson, Mrs. Adam Smith, Miss Emma N. Smith, Miss Mary E. Smith, Mrs. Smith, and J. F. Tracy. London, Oct. 21.—E. G. Asay, W. E. Doggett and family, Miss Grahl, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Hall, W. C. Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Stanton, and Mr. VanTuyl. Berlin, Oct. 16.—Gurdon Corwith and R. C. James. Munich, Oct. 14.—Dr. F. E. Sherman. Geneva, Oct. 17.—Mrs. C. Bowen, Vevay, Oct. 16.—James A. Bowen, Captain and Mrs. Sumner. Rome, Oct. 16.—Mrs. D. S. Haslack and Nellie Thomasson. Brussels, Oct. 7.—Miss Grasliot.

The London *News* of the 23d inst. says: "Letters received in Birmingham from Mr. Bright give an encouraging account of the state of the Right Honorable gentleman's health. It is not, however, considered probable that Mr. Bright will address his constituents this winter."

—The Emperor William has resigned the newly-founded cross of merit upon Baroness Charles de Rothschild for meritorious services in tending the sick and wounded during the war. The insignia of the order are accompanied by the autograph letter from the Empress Augusta.

—Mrs. Diana York, aged 107 years, died recently in Williamson County, Tennessee. She was twice a widow; both husbands were Revolutionary soldiers, and up to the time of her death she was drawing two pensions from the government.

—Lewis Napoleon Record, a negro slave, who was attached to his English residence, a young object of weeping willow from Longwood, St. Helena.

—George William Curtis' new lecture is on "Women in the Olden Time and in the New."

—Captain William Forrest, a brother of General N. B. Forrest, was killed a week or two since in a personal encounter in Texas.

—The last fling at Bergh is that he won't let New Yorkers bottle catsup.

—Miss Burdett Coutts is now called Baroness Highgate, after the name of the village where she was born.

—Mr. Taylor, of Manchester, England, has received the following letter from General Garibaldi:

CAPRARA, Oct. 10, 1871.

MY DEAR TAYLOR: I go to Rouen for the abolition of capital punishment and war. How then could I approve of the murder of the Archbishop of Paris? However, you will know in time that many more atrocities were committed by the Versailles Government. G. GARABALDI.

—The Crown Prince and Princess of the German Empire visited the battle-fields of Worth and Weissenburg on the 8th ult., attended by General Von Sandrart.

—George Alfred Townsend is to lecture this winter on "The Loves of the Patriarchs." He means, not Abraham and Isaac, but Brigham, Heber, and other Mormons.

—The engagement of Miss Wise, of Washington, the daughter of the late Captain Wise, of the navy, and granddaughter of Edward Everett, to Mr. d'Hauteville, is currently reported by the Washington papers. It will be remembered that a few years ago Mr. d'Hauteville married Miss Beach Fish, the daughter of the Secretary of State, who died in France in the second year of their marriage. M. d'Hauteville is of American descent on one side of the house.

—Of the Hawthorne family none remain in Concord. Mr. Julian Hawthorne is about removing from New York to New Orleans, where he has work in his profession of civil engineer. His younger sister, Rose, now living in London, was lately married to a young American, and will perhaps return to this country, as her sister, Miss Hawthorne, who is much out of health, will soon do, but not to their old home.

—Henry Ward Beecher says that the most gratifying circumstance in his life was being kissed by Kossuth. A contemporary asks: "Isn't this a little hard on Mrs. Beecher?"

POLITICAL.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* (Democratic), which has been grossly abusive of Governor Austin, the Republican candidate, acknowledges a total defeat, and prays, "Let us have peace."

—The Peoria (Ill.) *Democrat* meets the overwhelming defeat of its party by suggesting that Judge David Davis be the Democratic candidate for President in 1872.

—The Pittsburgh *Post*, which proposed the name of Thomas A. Scott, of Pennsylvania, as the Democratic candidate for President in 1872, under the comments of several Republican papers at the More the title of "The Modest Name."

Mention of Abolitionists of New Haven, Conn., has issued a call for a State Convention to be held in that city, 15, to nominate a temperance ticket for the next election. A new temperance paper has been started at Hartford and another is projected at New Haven.

—At Oskaloosa, Iowa, at the late election, a Democrat voted a last year's printed ticket, saying he "didn't want any new deparities in his."

—An Omaha paper advises the people not to make such a fuss about the shooting of one constable, as there are over forty candidates for the position.

—The great strike at Newcastle-on-Tyne, which, after five months' duration, has just ended with neither side carrying its point, is computed to have caused a loss to the trades of $1,200,000 in orders, and to the shipping of 600,000, to say nothing of the enormous sums spent in the support of the workmen, of the severe injury inflicted on the small subsidiary industries, and of the departure of some of the best mechanics to other fields of labor, and this independently of the suffering among the strikers, which must have been very great. During the period of the strike the fresh-rate at Newcastle rose from twenty-five to from forty to fifty per 1,000—that is, nearly doubled.

A FIRE-PROOF CHARGE.

Empanelling of a Grand Jury in the Criminal Court—Charge of Chief Justice Williams—"Innocence Shall not be Unjustly Accused, nor Guilt Escape"—Powerful Argument—The Jury Warned Against Governor Palmer's Letter to the Attorney General.

Yesterday morning, pursuant to the order of Monday last, a grand jury was returned into the Criminal Court. It was empanelled as follows: William K. Church, foreman; H. L. Frentis, H. Safford, John Gray, A. M. Ferrier, T. E. Threbridge, J. R. Oaskins, E. W. Blatchford, W. H. Ferry, A. B. Johnson, George Armour, T. D. Booth, Martin Lewis, O. C. Staples, L. Compton, S. J. Hayes, H. D. King, and Phillip Conley. After the usual charge was administered, the Court, Williams, Judge, charged the jury, as follows:

GENTLEMEN: You are empanelled at an important crisis in our affairs. The work of the last grand jury, still incomplete, was terminated by that destroying angel who, on swift wings, sped through our streets with fingers of flame, writing "Ichabod" upon our pride and joy. That which brought sorrow to the innocent brought gladness to the guilty, for our prisons were untenanted, and the inmates, with very few exceptions, set at liberty. Nearly every case of crime which will be brought to your attention will be one in which the fire destroyed all the evidence. Neither the prosecuting attorney nor the Court have a right to interfere with the liberty of the subject, and you should not indict. The farthest in this direction you would have a right to go would be to advise you that facts for establishing the evidence, would warrant you to find a bill, and in that case the bill would be ignored because of defect of proof. It would be dangerous to private rights to go beyond this, and the prosecuting attorney of this Court should advise you who you should indict. I think I ought not to say that I have any personal feeling, or bias not sustain to you, official or otherwise.

And it is your duty to banish from your minds all passion and prejudice, as also does it behoove you to isolate yourselves from every influence from without, while you are in session.

It is also the duty of the Court to see that to the extent of its power, you are freed from all external pressure, and every one not of your body who seek to influence you by written, printed or verbal communication, or in any other way, to deform the Court of such fact, that the offender may be dealt with for contempt.

Gentlemen, you will govern yourselves to be affected by any communications, printed or otherwise, which may appear in the public press, written for any paper published here or elsewhere. More particularly ought I to warn you against being affected by certain letters published in some if not in all our city papers, purporting to be addressed by the Governor of this State to the Attorney General and to the District Attorney of this county, advising the indictment of certain persons named. He has no power to write such letters to the Governor, and having been extensively circulated, your respect for the office of Chief Executive of the State, your personality and high official position, might lead you to attach to them great weight. But they should not exert any influence upon you whatever. The Prosecuting Attorney of this District informs me that he has received no letter or said to be addressed to him until he saw it published in the city papers. If it was written by the Governor, it was addressed to the District Attorney, and should have been in his hands before it was given to the papers. I am not a political or partisan personality, and have no political person, and seem to the press without the Governor's consent, and I am satisfied that the letter which it was written, and one which the writer would not approve.

It would be inconsistent with the high reputation of our Chief Magistrate for integrity and legal knowledge to suppose that he designed to have those letters published in order to influence your action as a grand jury. The possibility that he could do so is not to be considered, for enough to deter him from giving them to the public. You ought not to assume that the respected Chief Executive of this State would do an act so highly indecorous and improper in any individual, and still less in himself, as to write such letters. Again, I repeat, those letters could not have been meant to influence you, and your conduct ought not in any event to be based or biased by them.

From my knowledge of the care which has been taken in the selection of the jury, I feel sure of its purity and highest personal character upon this panel, and from my personal acquaintance with and great esteem for many of you, I am satisfied that your duties will not only be discharged conscientiously, but that the cause of justice will suffer nothing at your hands.

THE RELIEF WORK.

What a Correspondent Witnessed at the First Baptist Church—Committee Reports.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There is certainly nothing more pleasing to any one, and especially to those having charge of the munificence and charities given to the city from all quarters, both at home and abroad, for the benefit of those who were sufferers from the late fire, than a visit to some of those institutions set apart for such purposes.

Having had a little leisure of late, it was my pleasure to contemplate the principles and character of those who, from a deep religious conviction and fellow-Christian feeling, have been actuated not only to consecrate their noble efforts for charity's sake, for the shelter, convenience, and relief of their more unfortunate fellow-creatures, but who are also indefatigably engaged daily in distributing clothing, food, and money to hundreds of needy sufferers, who have been left without home or shelter, and who have not the means wherewith to supply the necessaries of life.

Among the most noted institutions of this kind, and which deserve particular notice, are the Plymouth and First Baptist Churches, on Wabash, a name which has become familiar as a household word to us all, for a few days past, as the synonyme of generosity, sympathy, and benevolence.

It might be some be considered invidious to particularize the different parties connected with this management, as all are the recipients of civil; but we cannot allow this notice to pass, without honorably mentioning the names of those upon whom has devolved the responsible duties of the distribution.

Mr. Hayden, Mrs. Lathrop, and Mrs. Wilson, deserve the highest praise for the services they have rendered, which have been of such a character that their services cannot now be well dispensed with.

It would appear to have required everything to a perfect system and routine, like clockwork, to overcome the duties and difficulties they have had to confront against, but have not for a single hour relaxed their energies or shown the least good-nature of disposition. It appears from what we learned, that from 10 A. M. until 12 M. these ladies are to be found at their post, with the exception of the hour's recess for lunch.

In the course of the day hundreds are relieved, and many are the thrilled blessings that emanate from the hearts of the poor stricken sufferers, as those good Samaritans, as the case may be, hand out their bundles of clothing, etc., which they have been the means of obtaining.

We will not soon forget the sights of distress we witnessed while visiting this place, and as everybody is invited to visit it, we feel sure they will if more would take advantage, and find out for themselves the amount through which the magnificent donations of which we have been distributed, and the self-denial and sacrifice of those engaged in the distribution of these charities.

Should any strangers read this, we do have time and opportunity to visit the First Baptist Church and its management.

THE BOND PURLOIN.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7, 1871.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Committee on Employment report: "We have employed to-day (Tuesday) sixty men and seven teams. We have both four orders on hand now from parties who want carpenters or laborers. There is an increase in the number of men applying for work, and it is of the greatest importance

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.

[illegible] about the fullest that has been ex- [illegible] the banks reopened after the fire [illegible] was exceedingly small, owing to the [illegible] prevailed all day. The items in Bos- [illegible] Chicago's disappear. The supply is [illegible] is only somewhat but so large as [illegible] the interest [illegible] large compare well [illegible] extraordinarily large [illegible] at this time last year. [illegible] the course of business [illegible] a very large one, and [illegible] period of business [illegible] Chicago will [illegible] a very large one, and [illegible] Chicago will [illegible] a very large one, and [illegible] Chicago will [illegible] a very large one, and

COMMON COUNCIL.

Street Railroad Ordinance—Fire Limits—Reducing Salaries—Comptroller's Report—Committee on Architecture—Special Fire Limits Meeting To-Day.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held last evening in their quarters, corner of Halsted and Randolph streets, President C. C. P. Holden in the chair. There were also present the following Aldermen: Knickerbocker, Montgomery, Cozy, McAvoy, Thompson, Whittaker, Tracy, Hickey, Bailey, W. B. Powell, G. Powell, Bateham, Wiles, Glade, McCotter, Campbell, Gardner, Ebell, Gilt, Buehler, Schmidt, Schintz, Clark, Carney, Dunne.

STREET RAILROAD ORDINANCES.

The ordinances authorizing the North Side Street Railroad to extend its track to Randolph street, and the ordinance in relation to the Indiana avenue track, were taken up, but were not considered, since there were not enough Aldermen to pass them.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved to recommit the first-mentioned ordinance, but the motion was opposed by the North Side Aldermen, and it was lost, and the ordinances were made the special order for Monday next.

FIRE LIMITS.

The engrossed ordinance fixing the South Side fire limits was taken up and passed.

COUNTY ORDINANCE.

The engrossed resolution authorizing the Board of Public Works to prepare accommodation for county purposes in the lot now building on the reserve lot was passed.

REDUCING SALARIES.

A resolution from the Committee on Finance, cutting down salaries 20 per cent, and providing for dropping employes when they can be spared in the reduction, was opposed, chiefly on account of the policemen and firemen, and was finally laid over for two weeks.

STEALING FROM THE BURNT DISTRICT.

The Committee on Police reported back the ordinance to punish the stealing of iron, etc., from burnt buildings, with a recommendation that it pass, and it was passed.

FINANCIAL.

The Comptroller reported that within a reasonable time he would give the Council the desired information touching the financial condition of the city, the expenditures, &c. The balance in his hands October 31, was $1,697,262.61.

THE WATER WORKS.

The ordinance from the Board of Works, asking the transfer of $200,000 from the water fund to repair the damage done to the water works, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

COMMITTEE ON FIRE LIMITS AND ARCHITECTURE.

Ald. Wiles offered a resolution, which provided for the appointment of a committee of seven—two from each division, and the Corporation Counsel—to consider what should be the fire limits, and, also, the precautions which should be taken to prevent the recurrence of fire, and to especially consider the risks from wooden cornices, shingle roofs, bay windows, etc. It was passed, and the President appointed Aldermen Wiles, Bateham, McAvoy, Coey, Clark, and McCaffey as the committee.

SOUTH SIDE FIRE LIMITS.

Ald. Schintz introduced an ordinance fixing the northern boundary of the North Side fire limits at Division street.

It was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

ADAMS STREET BRIDGE.

A resolution directing the Board of Public Works to put an Adams street bridge watch, was referred to the Committee on Harbor and Bridges.

LAMP POSTS.

Ald. Bush offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be and they are hereby directed to erect as soon as possible at the necessary lamp posts in the North Division, and also that the North Division be supplied with water from the water works.

The resolution was adopted.

The Council then adjourned.

FIRE LIMITS MEETING.

The special meeting of the Council touching the fire limits of the entire city will meet at half-past 2, at the Mayor's office, and will be glad to hear suggestion from citizens.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

Special Meeting of the Board of Health—October Mortality Report—Deaths During the Last Seven Days—Small-Pox in Chicago—Efforts to Compel Vaccination at the Barracks—A Rummer Member of the Board Defends Small-Pox as a Good Thing.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, His Honor Mayor Mason in the chair.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the question of the scavenger contract, requested further time.

MONTHLY MORTALITY REPORT.

Dr. Ranch presented the mortality report for the month of October. The total number of deaths for the month was 562, the following being the principal causes: Accidents, 118; of which 94 were from burning, 9 by drowning, 3 by falling walls, 3 by explosion, 1 by railroad, and 10 by lightenment of John W. Conley, of New York, who had offered $5,000 for the horse if he could show better than 2:27.

THE "CALIFORNIA HORSE."

A California gentleman has matched "a perfectly green trotting horse"—that is, one which never trotted a race in public—against any trotter in America for $10,000 a side, the race to take place this month in Sacramento. It is supposed that Goldsmith Maid will be brought out against the "green one."

ADVANCE.

THE RENFORTH AND TAYLOR-WINSHIP CREWS MATCHED.

The St. John's New Brunswick *Telegraph* of the 4th instant contains the following:

A few days ago we reproduced a challenge which appeared in the Toronto *Globe* from Mr. Renforth, on behalf of Robert Chambers, stroke of the Renforth crew, to row any crew in the world, for a round sum. In accordance to the announcement made at the same time the challenge was accepted by Mr. Bailey for the Paris boat club, and the words "best three" in the matter of making the match was fixed for October 9, in the office of the New Castle *Gazette*. According to the terms of agreement then made, the crews composed of the same men who rowed at the Halifax regatta, and other places on this side of the Atlantic, were to start from the Queen's Wharf, Fredericton, to Tyne from High Level Bridge to Leamington Point, on the 24th of the present month, the stakes to be $250 a side. On the day before the race the crews will carry outrowing or not. There was a great deal of excitement when the news of the match was first published, and an offer to put $500 on the Renforth men was put forward by Mr. Bailey; but as the offer was not backed, as was the case here on such occasions, it all ended in talk, and the $250 match remained on the tapis. Mr. Bailey has also received a challenge from Renforth men seem to have the best wishes of nearly all the people in this section of the country. The betting will, no doubt, be very heavy.

INSURANCE.

The Mere Insolvency of a Company not a Sufficient Ground for the Appointment of a Receiver—Decision of Chief Justice Williams.

Application having been made to the Circuit Court of this county for the appointment of Receivers of the assets of the Continental and Garden City Insurance Companies, the rights of the companies were argued on Monday last. As a result of the argument, Judge Williams yesterday gave his decision, refusing to appoint, and stated that he should not appoint Receivers unless the States during the coming winter. The same clubs are talking of a trip to England next year.

—The two cases in which application has been made for the appointment of Receivers, the cases of the Continental and Garden City Insurance Companies, I have unwilling, though I had a very full impression of the propriety of it, to perform my duty in the case. I am unwilling to make an order until I had conversed with Judge Farwell, and had a decision of a question of practice might be brought up before him, as, upon applications made for a Receiver, I prefer, therefore, that there should be concord of action. In view of the fact that I made an order in the case, I think it must be admitted that the allegations of them in the bill were sufficient to authorize the Chancellor to appoint a Receiver according to the ordinary practice of a Court of Chancery. If there were any allegations that I had stated, as I suppose there could have been some even before the decision of the case of Baker v. Backus, in the Supreme Court, which is the law of this State, as there are no allegations here showing bad faith on the part of the officers of these companies. The allegations of the bill are that the companies have sustained very great losses, and that their assets will not pay, are insufficient to pay those losses. The companies are, according to these allegations, both of them largely indebted, and the mere insolvency of a company, as decided in the case of Baker v. Backus, is not sufficient to authorize a Receiver to appoint a Receiver. There must be some bad faith on the part of the officers, or some act which may have been done by them, which amounts, virtually, to the forfeiture of their charter. No such allegations are made in these bills.

The Court cannot ignore the fact, either, that these bills are filed before the usual time that such cases have been filed. So far as I have had access to police, almost every company, and perhaps every company, have failed, and for days after the loss before it makes itself liable to pay over to the losser. The sixty days had not elapsed in either case, before these bills were filed, and it must be remembered that this application is an application made upon the filing of the bill before the coming in of the answer.

I do not mean to say that the court might not, under the ordinary chancery practice, appoint a Receiver, but I am speaking of a Receiver to be appointed before the coming in of the answer. Therefore, unless there is something in the statute which would authorize the appointment of a Receiver at this stage of the proceeding, it is clear to me that the court has not jurisdiction. The bill would not be proper to appoint a Receiver now.

The question then is whether this statute has made any difference. I have examined it, and cannot find that it has. I have also examined it specially, as I had reason to know what some of its provisions mean; but I think it contemplates the filing of a bill. While it says the Attorney-General may file a bill in order requiring the insurance company to be dissolved, it also says that the Court shall thereupon proceed to hear the allegations and proofs of the respective parties, and in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of said Court that the assets are insufficient said company are not sufficient, and that the interests of the public so require, the said Court shall decree a dissolution of said company, and a distribution of its effects. I think this act does contemplate the filing of a bill, though the provision of the act is not clear, but it has no provision which refers to the appointment of a Receiver, though the statement that it shall be the duty of all Receivers and Trustees of insurance companies during the month of January, in each year, to report to the Auditor of Public Accounts, and the Auditor of Public Accounts to make full annual and other statements of their assets and liabilities, and of their transactions, that the provisions of the act can as well be met by a Receiver appointed upon final decree by a Receiver appointed upon a preliminary motion, and I can see nothing other in the act which enlarges the jurisdiction of the court in respect to the right of a party to make or point a Receiver contrary to what would be the usual chancery practice. I therefore must deny the application for the present, leaving the proceedings, for the appointment of a Receiver in each of these cases.

BILLIARDS.

ITEMS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Acknowledgments are due to Tom Foley, the genial proprietor of the Harmon House billiard room, for an elegant lunch thoughtfully sent to the TRIBUNE office on election night. The coffee was such as can only be had at Tom's lunch counter.

—In an exhibition given at Buffalo on the evening of the 6th inst., Joseph Dion beat Garnier 100 to 68 in a game of French caroms, but Garnier had his revenge in the following game, by a score of 100 to 11. Garnier and wife are billed for a match game in Buffalo soon.

—On the evening of the 1st inst., Byron S. Gillette, of Elmira, N. Y., beat Geo. F. Slosson, of Michigan, 1,500 to 1,000, in ball and stand. In 1250 a side, Gillette's average was 50 4-30; Slosson's, 42 11-29.

—Patrick Dailey, of Henry Rhines and J. H. Davis, at the three-ball game, is on the tapis in New York.

THE TURF.

FAST TROTTING BY A FIVE-YEAR-OLD.

The gelding Hodge or Pinkham, by Hambletonian, owned by James Clark, of Clark County, Ohio, trotted a mile in 2:23 over the Buckeye track, at Springfield, Ohio, on the 1st inst., in a trial of intelligence of John W. Conley, of New York, who had offered $5,000 for the horse if he could show better than 2:27.

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THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Condition of the Streets.

The wet weather of the past few days has brought the streets in the unburnt district to a horrible condition of mud and nastiness. No sweeping has been done since the fire, a month ago, and the paved thoroughfares, especially West Madison, Washington, Randolph, Lake, and others, are simply mud roads. Neither has anything been done toward cleaning the crossings, which are now almost impassible for ladies or for gentlemen burdened with the ordinary kind of boots. It is true that the street-cleaning contractors facilities for doing the work were greatly impaired by the fire, as long as there are fire and shovels, and men to handle them, there is no reason why the principal paved streets should not be kept in fair condition. The Board of Public Works should see to it that the nuisance is remedied at once.

St. Andrew's Society.

The annual meeting of the St. Andrew's Society was held in Room 1, Masonic Building, corner of Randolph and Halsted streets, last evening. The President, General McArthur, occupied the chair. Thomas Aynsley, H. B. Thompson, Jr., John Milne, and James Warrington were elected members.

The Board of Managers submitted their annual report. During the year there were 184 applications for relief, all being attended to but two. Appended is the following list:

Cash disbursed (101 orders)..... $602.80
Thirty-one passes, averaging $..... 30.00
Value of provisions issued..... 30.00

Total..... $1,067.80

The gross amount donated and expended by the society was $684.52 less than the amount expended last year. Thanks were tendered to similar societies throughout the country which had contributed money for the relief of the members who suffered by the fire.

The Treasurer read his report, which showed that there were on hand, in the bank, in the hands of the benevolent fund of $227.23, and to the credit of the general fund of $1,201.49.

The secretary read his report of his books and papers, and the seal of the society, had been turned up.

It was suggested that a brief history of the fire, with the losses of individual members of the society, be printed, and a motion to that effect was carried. Fifty copies will be purchased to be distributed with such statements. On motion the officers were instructed to take charge of the books, etc.

The President reported that he had received from other societies for the relief of the members who were burned out, the sum of $2,120.50, and had paid out $1,913.25, leaving a balance of $207.25. An election for officers then took place with the annexed result: President, Gen. McArthur; First Vice President, William Sloss; Second Vice President, A. M. Thomson; Treasurer, Wm. M. Dale; Secretary, John Stewart; Assistant Secretary, Alexander Polk; Physician, Dr. Ranch.

After electing a Board of Managers the society adjourned.

Announcements.

The evening school-teachers will receive their pay to-morrow at the Comptroller's office, in the basement of the Portico of the Sheridan, on Wabash avenue, north of Hubbard court, at 2 p.m.

—The money and instruments donated to the sufferers by the deaths of the Chicago Musical and Dental Association, will be distributed by Dr. J. E. Chase, office at No. 24 Washington street, and residence at No. 54 Washington-av., Lake View.

—H. Atkinson, of New York, has also interested himself in the cause of relieving his brother dentists in this city.

—The Union Park Congregational Church is rapidly approaching completion, the finishing touches being vigorously pushed forward, so as to be ready for dedication on Sunday next, and the services on the following Sunday. Mr. Goodspeed, the pastor, will preach the opening lecture of the West Side course in the afternoon, and Rev. Messrs. Hooker & Hastings, of Boston, is a very fine one, ranking fourth on their list, and will be tried for a first-class position in public worship.

—The inconvenience of strangers finding suitable boarding houses, as they come to the city to look after their property, calls to mind the list of first-class boarding houses which send their advertisements and terms to J. M. Hitchcock, Employment Bureau, Court House square, where a directory of boarding houses is kept. If proprietors of boarding houses would communicate with the undersigned, and give him a correct list of their rates, he would be an accommodation to such as are daily applying for team-work.

Chicago Musical Club.

At the annual meeting of the Chicago Caledonian Club, held in the school room of the First Scotch Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday evening last, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Chief, Robert Clark; Vice Chiefs, Hugh Leslie and Peter Dalgleish; Captain, George Kennedy; Third Chieftain, D. J. Mackellar; Fourth Chieftain, William Cowan; Physician in Ordinary, Dr. Lyman Ware. The resolution of the club was unanimously adopted, expressive of sympathy and condolence with Robert Clark and family, whose loss by the death of the Chief's father, Mr. John Clark, in the late disastrous fire.

Board of Police.

A regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held at the Madison Street Station, yesterday afternoon, President Brown in the chair.

Daniel McCarthy and Patrick Bond were appointed special policemen.

On motion it was decided to investigate the charges preferred by Lieut. Colvin on Monday morning.

It was stated that several thousand feet of hose had been received.

The board then adjourned.

The Custom House Coin.

The Marine and Fire Insurance Journal has notified the Sub-Treasury agent in this city, that $261,366.66 in coin, has been deposited in the Sub-Treasury at that place, to the credit of the Chicago office. It will be remembered that the coin was taken from the ruins of the Custom House, and the melted ruins of the vaults; $243,400 of gold was cleaned, and $18,000 of gold and $5,966.43 of silver was received. The remaining $193.20 was the value of the sweepings and base coin.

Coroner's Inquest.

The Coroner held an inquest, at the County Hospital, on the body of Alexander Thornton, aged 28 years. He was run over by a train of cars on the Michigan Southern Railroad, on the 1st inst., and died from the effects of his injuries on Wednesday night. He was a resident of New York.

Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford.

A despatch received last evening from the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, to Messrs. Bonnell & Co., announces that the Company announces that at a meeting of stockholders it was unanimously voted to pay in one and one-half millions of dollars at once, keeping the cash assets of the Company at three millions. Cash assets of the Company are also ample to meet all liabilities, and the old Ætna, still the leading Fire Insurance Company of America, has no doubt of meeting all its obligations promptly during a career of over half a century, in which she has paid over $60,000,000 to the people for losses by fire, and accumulated assets of over $10,000,000.

So this grand old company moves on, fulfilling every contract and keeping sacredly for the security and protection of its policy-holders.

Scientifically Prepared, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, which imparts perfect ease of digestion, instead of rendering it indigestible, as do the baking powders made by ignorant persons.

Better Late Than Never.—If your teeth are going, and you have not purchased the "Sozodont," as a preservative, try it by all means. It will not disappoint you, and give a fair chance: it is guaranteed to be as harmless as water.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Gold weak, opening at 111 1-8, and closing at 111 1-4. Carrying rates ranged from 1-64 to 2 per cent for use. Later from 2 per cent to 1-32 for carrying. Clearings, $58,730,000. There were $7 bids for government gold, and $5,000 to be offered at 10 o'clock. The offers were $6,000,000. The awards were $5,000,000 at from 111 61-100 to 111 70-100.

Government bonds have been dull and barely steady all day.

The stock market was generally heavy throughout the day with a grade of decline in prices. The decline ranged from 1-2 to 1 1-4 per cent, and was most marked in Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Wabash, Erie, Northwestern common, Rock Island, and Ohio and Mississippi preferred. The offerings were still the close, when it fell off. The dealings were well distributed, but not large. Lake Shore and Rock Island declared 10 cent on the 15 of the 1st dividend, and 7 1-4 for scrip.

Money firm, at 5 to 7 per cent.

Sterling steady with a better feeling.

Sterling, 108 1-4.	
Governments.	
Coupon, '81.....	116 1-8
Coupon, '62.....	112 3-8
Coupon, '64.....	112 3-8
Coupon, '65.....	111 7-8
New.....	113 3-4
State bonds:	
Missouri 6s.....	95 1-4
Tennessee, old.....	70
Tennessee, new.....	65 1-2
Virginia, new.....	69
Stocks closing:	
Canton.....	71 5-8
Western Union.....	84 1-8
Quicksilver.....	37
Mariposa.....	13 1-4
Mariposa, preferred.....	31 1-2
Adams Express.....	86 1-2
Wells & Fargo.....	82
American Express.....	54 1-2
United States.....	67 1-2
Pacific.....	97 1-8
N. Y. Central.....	93
N. Y. Central scrip 90	91 1-2
Erie.....	20 3-4
Erie, preferred.....	60
Harlem.....	124
Harlem, preferred.....	130
Reading.....	100
Michigan Central.....	119
Pittsburg.....	91 1-2
Northwestern.....	81 1-4
Northwestern pfd.....	90 1-4
Coupe, '67.....	114
Coupe, '68.....	114 1-8
Coupe, '69.....	114 1-8
Currency 6s.....	112
Rock Island.....	103 1-4
Virginia, old.....	69
Old N. Carolina.....	37
N. Carolina, new.....	19
Rock Island.....	103 1-4
New Jersey.....	106 1-2
St. Paul.....	39
St. Paul, preferred	77 3-4
Wabash.....	51 3-4
Wabash, preferred	80
Fort Wayne.....	96 1-2
Ohio & Mississippi	30
Terre Haute, pfd.	50
C. & A.....	105 1-2
C. R. I. & P.....	99
C. & A. scrip.....	94
C. & N. W.....	57
C. & N. W. pfd.....	82
C. B. & Q.....	127
Lake Shore.....	85
Indiana Central.....	85
Illinois Central.....	133
Union Pacific.....	36
U. P. land grants.....	80
U. P. bonds.....	102 1-8

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Nov. 9—3:00 p. m.—Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £563,000. Consols, 93, Bonds of '62, 91 5-8; '65, 91 5-8; '67, 90 3-8; 10-40s, 89 1-2.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 9—Bonds of '62, 90 5-8.

PARIS, Nov. 9—Rentes, 67 francs.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9—Evening—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 9 5-8d; orleans, 9 5-8d; sales of 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Sales of cotton on ship named at Savannah at 9 1-16d.

Sperm oil, 87s.

Red winter wheat, 11s 8d@11s 9d. Flour, 28s@32s. Corn, 34s 6d. Pork, 86s. Lard, 57s 6d. Cheese, 59s. Cumberland middles, 36s; short ribs, 37s 6d. Crude petroleum, 11 1-2d@12.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The market is steady. Granite ville ET, brown sheetings are reduced to 10c. Hamilton XX brown Canton flannels are to be sold at 25c. Printing cloths still in light stock, and firm at 7 1-2c. Prints steady at 11c for best standard; many such as Pacific Mills, Merrimack D, and Dunnell's Mous, delaines of new and desirable styles in moderate demand at 40c, while some sold still as high as 45c. Ginghams, lower rates. Repeats in good request at 29 1-2c. Brown sheetings at 9c. Wamsutta No. 40 muslins, 25c; heavy cotton drills, 12 1-2@13 1-2c, and 6-cord spool thread, 80c regular. Tussore and grass thread, 40c per gross. Green & Daniels' and etc for Wamsutta, regular.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, beeves for two days, all on sale to-day, 158 cars; 2,800 carcasses, at 3 Hundredth street, and 23 at Weehawken, 3,000 head. So many cattle weaken the market, and a decline of 1@1 1-2c in sales. Texans sold at 7 1-2c for poor, and 11 1-2@12c for fair. Illinois at 8 1-2c for poor, and 11 1-2@12c for fair. 6 1-2 cwt Indianas, and Hazle for good to prime Ohio and Kentucky steer. All sold and more expected to-morrow.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,100 head, and stock not all in. Market dull and heavy. Sales at fair demand at 5 1-4@5 1-2c for sheep, and 6 1-4c extreme for lambs.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,600 head, with another train due. Market lower at 4 3-4@5 1-4c for live, and 6 7-8@7c for dressed.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—Cattle inactive; the very best on sale, 6 5-8@6 3-4c; first quality, 5 3-4@6 1-8c; medium, 5@5 1-2@5 3-4c; inferior to ordinary, 4@4 3-4@5 1-4c; receipts, 3,200; sales, 2,200.

Hogs in fair supply and prices a shade lower at 5 1-2@5 3-4c; receipts, 7,462.

Sheep—Demand and supply light; fair to good, $4.50@5.50; good to extra, $5.50@5.75; receipts, 1,200.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Cotton—Firm; middling uplands, 19 1-2c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; receipts, 21,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $4.70@4.80; common to good, $4.85@5.70; good to choice, $5.70@7.20; white wheat Western, $7.30@7.95; extra Ohio, $4.60@7.20; St. Louis, $4.90@8.25. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; receipts, 126,000 bu; No. 2 spring, $1.65; No. 2, $1.63@1.63; winter red Western, $1.68@1.69; amber, $1.71@1.72; white Western, $1.72@1.75. Rye dull; state, 92c. Barley firmer; Western, 77c. Malt steady; Canada, $1.26. Corn a shade easier; receipts, 54,000 bu; sales, 19,000 bu; more wanted; mixed, 43@43 1-2c. Oats firmer; receipts, 75,000 bu; Western and Ohio, choice; choice white, 34@35c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; mess, $15.50@15.75; new mess, $16.25@16.50; January and February, $14.25; January, February and March, $14.37. Beef quiet; mess, dull; extra, 11@12c. Hams dull, 12@13c. Lard heavy; prime steam, 9@9 1-8c; kettle, 10c; December, 9 5-8@9 7-8c; March, 9 3-4c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 19@23c; State, 24@25c.

CHEESE—Firm; light 3-4c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak; super, $5.00@5.50. Wheat firm; No. 2 Western, $1.70@1.72; No. 1 red, $1.75@1.76; active and higher; yellow, 75c; new, 69@70c; mixed Western, 70@72c. Oats steady at 40@41c. Barley firm; 90c for Iowa. Malt firmer and higher, at $1.10@1.30.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork, $14.50. Lard, 9 1-2c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 90c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.23 1-2; No. 2, $1.19 1-2. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, 32 3-4c. Corn in good demand; No. 2, 48 3-4c. Barley scarce; No. 2, 60c. Rye higher; No. 1, 64c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 3c; to Oswego, 3½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 40,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 172,000 bu.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania, $1.60 @1.65. Corn firm; white Southern, 60@61c; yellow, 59@60c. Oats firm at 4@45c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork steady at $14.50. Bacon firm and unchanged. Lard firm at 10c.

BUTTER—The demand for Western rolls exceeds the supply; held at 30@35c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 91 1-2@92c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat steady; white Canada in bond, $1.56. Corn dull at 70c. Barley; Canada, 90@91c; Western, 92c. Bay dull at 60c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat 11c, and barley 9c to New York.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—COTTON—Dull but unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand; family at $5.00@5.75; XX, $5.75@6.00; family, $6.00@6.50; choice, $6.50@7.00; fancy, $7.00@7.50; higher; No. 3 red, $1.38@1.39; No. 2, $1.50. Corn steady; mixed, 41c; yellow, 42@42 1-2c on track; receipts, 18,000 bu; No. 2 yellow, 42c. Oats firm; No. 2 in bulk, 32c sacked. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye held higher; No. 1, cash, 61c.

WHISKEY—Higher at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork and bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet at 9 1-8@9 1-4c for refined.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,000 head, with another train due. Market lower at 4 3-4@5 1-4c for live, and 6 7-8@7c for dressed.

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RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 40,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 172,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, nothing doing. Wheat closes heavy; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.45; amber Michigan, $1.42 No. 1 red winter, $1.42; No. 2, $1.35. Corn quiet; high mixed, 50c; low, 48c; low mixed, 44 3-4c; high mixed, 46c; low, 44c; No. 2 white, 47c. Oats, high mixed, 36c; low, 34c. Rye, 64c. Barley, 90c. Oats firmer; receipts, 7,000 bu; shipments, 7,462.

Clover seed—Sales, 1,000 bags, at $4.30@4.35.

Freights—Dull and lower; to Buffalo, 1 1-2c for corn; Oswego, 1½c for corn.

Receipts—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 47,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand, and 2c higher; No. 1 red winter, $1.42; No. 2, $1.36@1.37. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull at 30c.

PETROLEUM—Refined quiet; 31 1-2@32c in car lots; 32 1-2@33c in small lots; crude dull and heavy at 10@10 1-2c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand; Family at $5.00@5.50; fancy, $5.75@6.00; extra, $6.25@6.50; double extra, $6.75@7.00. Wheat dull and drooping; new, at 65@67c; Ohio, 68@70c. Rye steady, at 55@56c. Oats dull at 30@32c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 60c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; mess, $15.50@15.75; new mess, $16.25@16.50; January and February, $14.25; January, February and March, $14.37. Beef qu